

# ***Alternative Fuel Vehicle Acquisitions***

***Compliance With The Presidential  
Memorandum  
-- Federal Fleet Performance --***

*January 2015*



## Note: This is a Hyperlinked Document

There are many hyperlinks embedded in this presentation. They will take you to the next part of the presentation, define terms, and link you to web content.

It is important to run this presentation in presentation mode. Reviewing this presentation in draft mode will not permit the hyperlinks to work properly.

Hyperlinked material is located at every underlined word and each button such as the “next” arrow button below. If the ‘next’ arrow does not work, please switch to presentation mode.



# Presidential Memorandum--Federal Fleet Performance

“By December 31, 2015, all new light duty vehicles leased or purchased by agencies must be alternative fueled vehicles, such as hybrid or electric, compressed natural gas, or biofuel.

Moreover, agency alternative fueled vehicles must, as soon as practicable, be located in proximity to fueling stations with available alternative fuels, and be operated on the alternative fuel for which the vehicle is designed.”

**Presidential Memorandum--Federal Fleet Performance,**

**May 24, 2011**

**(Read a Copy)**



**NEXT**

# What / Who Does This Apply To?

## **This mandate applies to:**

New Light duty motor vehicles acquired (by purchase or lease) by December 31, 2015 and operated by Federal Executive Branch Agencies within the United States. This includes law enforcement, protective, and emergency response vehicles unless they have been exempted by the head of the agency. This can include vehicles outside the United States if the head of the agency includes them.



**NEXT**

# Who / What Doesn't This Apply To?

The mandate does not apply to the following 5 items:

1. Medium and heavy duty vehicles
2. Other Vehicles not considered “light duty vehicles” (golf carts, ATVs & other items usually considered “equipment”)



NEXT

# Who / What Doesn't This Apply To?

3. Vehicles outside the United States...

**Unless the head of the agency has included them**

“This memorandum shall apply to the activities, personnel, resources, and facilities of each agency that are located within the United States. The head of an agency may apply this memorandum to activities, personnel, resources, and facilities of the agency that are not located within the United States, to the extent the head of the agency determines that doing so is in the interest of the United States.”



**NEXT**

## Who / What Doesn't This Apply To?

4. Vehicles for Law enforcement, protective, emergency response, or military tactical operations ...

**ONLY if the head of the agency exempted them:**

“Consistent with the guidance developed in section 4(a) of this memorandum, the head of an agency may exempt vehicles used for law enforcement, protective, emergency response, or military tactical operations of that agency from the provisions of this memorandum.”

Note: The guidance developed as required in 4(a) is FMR Bulletin B-33, Alternative Fuel Vehicle Guidance for Law Enforcement and Emergency Vehicle Fleets. *“Agencies should not automatically exempt any vehicle from AFV requirements solely because it is operated by law enforcement or because of the need for special equipment. Rather, **the heads of agencies should exempt from AFV requirements only those LE vehicles for which no mission-suitable AFV exists**”*

**NEXT**

## Who / What Doesn't This Apply To?

### 5. Used vehicles

"all new light duty vehicles leased or purchased"



**NEXT**



# Decision Tree

First Step – Seek Alternatives to each Vehicle Acquisition:

Could this vehicle's mission be absorbed by other existing vehicles within the fleet (car sharing, pooling, etc.)? Can this vehicle requirement be eliminated through the use of public transportation (bus, shuttle, taxi, etc.)? If this vehicle is assigned to a single driver, can other single driver vehicles at this location be shared internally to eliminate this requirement? Is there any other way to eliminate this vehicle requirement and still accomplish agency mission?

If the answer to any of the above is “Yes”, please investigate the potential to eliminate this vehicle requirement. Where it is mission responsive, feasible and cost effective, eliminate the requirement.

If, after consideration, the answer is “No”, click “Next”



**NEXT**

# Decision Tree

Step 2: Is your agency a “Federal Executive Branch Agency” that the Presidential Memorandum applies to?

If Yes...go on.

Yes

If No?....

You are highly encouraged to follow this Executive Branch Agency policy that will lead the Federal Government into an era of increased renewable fuels use and less dependence on foreign fuels. Click “Yes” above to follow the policy. Otherwise click “No”.

No

# Decision Tree

Step 3: Is the date of this vehicle acquisition December 31, 2015 or later?

If yes....go on.

Yes



If no...This policy is not mandatory before December 31, 2015 but it is highly recommended that you begin an accelerated acquisition of alternative fuel vehicles prior to the deadline. If you wish to continue with an alternative fuel vehicle acquisition, click “Yes” above.

Otherwise click “No” below.

No



# Decision Tree

Step 4: Will the vehicle be located in the United States?

If Yes..go on.

Yes

If No...

Did the head of your agency include vehicles outside the U.S.?

If Yes...go on.

Yes

If No...This mandate does not apply.

No

# Decision Tree

Step 5: Does this vehicle acquisition qualify as a low greenhouse gas-emitting vehicle?

Yes?....Go on....

Yes

No?...

**The agency must comply with the requirements of Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 Section 141**

This section prohibits federal agencies from acquiring (purchasing, leasing, or acquiring through transfer, including replacement vehicles) light-duty motor vehicles and MDPVs that are not low GHG-emitting vehicles unless the head of the agency has certified in writing for each vehicle that the agency is reducing fleet greenhouse gas emissions through alternative measures or if the head of the agency certifies in writing a functional needs exemption for each vehicle acquired.

Do you have, in writing, an alternative measures certification or a functional needs exemption? If Yes, Go on....

Yes

If not....**STOP** until you have complied with EISA 141



# Decision Tree

Step 6: Will this vehicle be used for law enforcement / protective / emergency response?

No?...go on.....

No

Yes?

Did the head of your agency exclude this type vehicle from the requirements of the Presidential Memorandum - Federal Fleet Performance?

No?...go on.....

No

Yes?

Please consider the guidance contained in FMR Bulletin B-33, Alternative Fuel Vehicle Guidance for Law Enforcement and Emergency Vehicle Fleets, *“Agencies should not automatically exempt any vehicle from AFV requirements solely because it is operated by law enforcement or because of the need for special equipment. Rather, **the heads of agencies should exempt from AFV requirements only those LE vehicles for which no mission-suitable AFV exists**”*

Yes

# Decision Tree

Step 7: Is this acquisition a new, light-duty vehicle?

Yes?...go on....

Yes

No?

if it's a used vehicle, or a medium or heavy duty vehicle, or any vehicle type not considered a light-duty motor vehicle then You are highly encouraged to consider acquisition of an alternative fuel vehicle, but this mandate this does not apply. Use of AFVs will lead the Federal Government into an era of increased renewable fuels use and less dependence on foreign fuels. Click "Yes" above to acquire an AFV. Otherwise click "No".

No

# Decision Tree

Step 8: In the most recent VAM study, did this vehicle meet the minimum utilization criteria or was it justified and retained based on other compelling mission requirements?

Yes?..go on...

Yes

No?...



**Stop** and contact the fleet manager to determine why this vehicle is being replaced. Re-run this decision tree when you have an understanding of what justifies the vehicle replacement. Do not replace an unjustified vehicle.



# Decision Tree

Step 9: In the most recent VAM study, was this vehicle able to be replaced by vehicle sharing, public transportation, or other means?

No?....go on...

No

If Yes...



**Stop** and contact the fleet manager to determine why this vehicle is being replaced. Re-run this decision tree when you have an understanding of what justifies the vehicle replacement as necessary. Federal fleets are responsible for eliminating unnecessary or non-essential vehicles from an agency's fleet inventory and ensuring lifecycle cost-effectiveness of maintaining such inventory. Do not replace an unnecessary vehicle.

# Decision Tree

Step 10: Is there locally available alternative fuel for the vehicle selected? That is, if the vehicle operates on ethanol, is E-85 available within 5 miles or a 15 minute drive of the vehicle's garaged address or near the routine route this vehicle travels?

If the vehicle is electrically powered, is a charger available?

To identify alternative fuels in your area, click here  
<http://www.afdc.energy.gov/locator/stations/>

Extract from The Presidential Memorandum--Federal Fleet  
Performance, May 24, 2011

“Moreover, agency alternative fueled vehicles must, as soon as practicable, be located in proximity to fueling stations with available alternative fuels, and be operated on the alternative fuel for which the vehicle is designed.”



**NEXT**

# Decision Tree

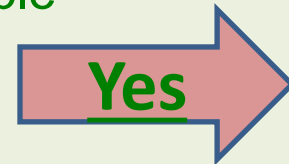
Step 11: Is this vehicle one of the following types:

- Dedicated alternative fuel vehicle?
  - Dual-fuel vehicle?
  - Qualified hybrid motor vehicle?
- Advanced lean burn technology motor vehicle?
  - Qualified fuel cell motor vehicle?

Or...

A conventional gasoline-powered or diesel-powered vehicle that qualifies as a Low Greenhouse Gas (LGHG) vehicle >>>AND<<< will be located where E85 fuel is not available

Yes?....Go on....



No?...

**Stop.**



This vehicle does not count as an alternative fuel vehicle (AFV).

Note: Diesel vehicles are NOT AFVs unless they qualify as a LGGH vehicle and will be located where E85 fuel is not available.

# Decision Tree

Step 12: What size motor vehicles may we obtain?

Excerpt from FMR 102-34.50

(a) You may only obtain the **minimum size of motor vehicle necessary** to fulfill your agency's mission in accordance with the following considerations:

(1) You must obtain motor vehicles that achieve **maximum fuel efficiency**.

(2) **Limit motor vehicle body size, engine size and optional equipment** to what is essential to meet your agency's mission.

(3) With the exception of motor vehicles used by the President and Vice President and motor vehicles for security and highly essential needs, **you must obtain midsize (class III) or smaller sedans**.

(4) Obtain large (class IV) sedans only when such motor vehicles are essential to your agency's mission.

(b) Agencies must establish and document a structured vehicle allocation methodology (VAM) to determine the appropriate size and number of motor vehicles



**NEXT**

# Decision Tree

For information on alternative fuel vehicles available at GSA-FAS  
Office of Motor Vehicle Management,

Contact:

[matthew.stockburger@gsa.gov](mailto:matthew.stockburger@gsa.gov)

[colby.sheffer@gsa.gov](mailto:colby.sheffer@gsa.gov)

[stephanie.gresalfi@gsa.gov](mailto:stephanie.gresalfi@gsa.gov)



Finish Up

# Getting Help!

Help with acquisition of alternative fuel vehicles:

GSA Office of Vehicle Management

[GSAfleet@GSA.Gov](mailto:GSAfleet@GSA.Gov)

Help with motor vehicle policy:

GSA Office of Governmentwide Policy

[Vehicle.Policy@GSA.Gov](mailto:Vehicle.Policy@GSA.Gov)

Help with locating alternative fuels and alternative fuel reporting:

U.S. Department of Energy

[mark.reichhardt@ee.doe.gov](mailto:mark.reichhardt@ee.doe.gov)



**NEXT**

## But Wait! There's More!

The Presidential Memorandum--Federal Fleet Performance is not the only AFV and alternative fuels related mandate you are responsible for.

You are also responsible for compliance with the following Laws and Regulations for:

Alternative Fuel Vehicles

Alternative fuel Use

Petroleum Consumption Reduction

Fleet Reduction and Management

Reporting1, Reporting 2, Reporting 3



**NEXT**

**The End**

**Thank You!!**



<<<<< Go Back <<<<

You've Passed The End of the Presentation

There Are Only Definitions Used in the Presentation Beyond Here



# United States

United States - means the fifty States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Northern Mariana Islands, and associated territorial waters and airspace



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# Federal Executive Branch Agency

The Federal Executive Branch of the government, includes many departments and agencies:

Executive Departments

Independent Agencies and Government Corporations

Boards, Commissions, and Committees

Quasi-Official Agencies

(Note: Not all Executive Branch Agencies operate motor vehicles)



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## Law Enforcement Vehicle – FMR102-34.35

“Law enforcement motor vehicle” means a light duty motor vehicle that is specifically approved in an agency’s appropriation act for use in apprehension, surveillance, police or other law enforcement work or specifically designed for use in law enforcement. If not identified in an agency’s appropriation language, a motor vehicle qualifies as a law enforcement motor vehicle only in the following cases:

- (1) A passenger automobile having heavy duty components for electrical, cooling and suspension systems and at least the next higher cubic inch displacement or more powerful engine than is standard for the automobile concerned;
- (2) A light truck having emergency warning lights and identified with markings such as “police;”
- (3) An unmarked motor vehicle certified by the agency head as essential for the safe and efficient performance of intelligence, counterintelligence, protective, or other law enforcement duties; or
- (4) A forfeited motor vehicle seized by a Federal agency that is subsequently used for the purpose of performing law enforcement activities.



[Go Back](#)

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- (2) A light truck having emergency warning lights and identified with markings such as “police;”
- (3) An unmarked motor vehicle certified by the agency head as essential for the safe and efficient performance of intelligence, counterintelligence, protective, or other law enforcement duties; or
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[Go Back](#)

# Protective Vehicle

## Protective Vehicle:

A motor vehicle equipped with armoring (with one of the specific types of armor defined in National Institute of Justice (NIJ) Standard 0108.01, "Ballistic Resistant Protective Materials") for the protection of the vehicle, passengers, and cargo.





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# Emergency Response Vehicle

Emergency Response Vehicle (also Emergency Vehicle):

A medium-duty or larger motor vehicle that is both configured and used to respond to emergency conditions requiring immediate response that would, if left unattended, likely result in bodily harm, death, or substantial damage to property.

Examples include ambulances, firefighting vehicles, and vehicles required for emergency repair of electrical transmission lines.

Emergency vehicles are generally equipped with emergency lights, sirens, and other modifications such as heavy-duty or high-performance suspensions and drive trains. A standard vehicle that is sometimes used to respond to emergencies does not qualify.



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# Light-Duty Vehicle

According to 10 CFR 490.2 [Title 10 Energy; Chapter II Department of Energy; Subchapter D Energy Conservation; Part 490 Alternative Fuel Transportation Program; Subpart A General Provisions], the term Light Duty Motor Vehicle means “a light duty truck or light duty vehicle, as such terms are defined under section 216(7) of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. § 7550(7)), having a **gross vehicle weight rating of 8,500 pounds or less**, before any after-market conversion to alternative fuel operation.”



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# Medium Duty Passenger Vehicles (MDPV)

## Medium Duty Passenger Vehicles

Vehicles with a GVWR between 8,500 lbs. and 10,000 lbs. designed to transport primarily persons are MDPVs as defined by 40 C.F.R. § 86.1803-01.

[Read 40 C.F.R. § 86.1803-01 definitions](#)



# Medium & Heavy Duty Vehicles

Motor vehicles having a gross vehicle weight rating of more than 8,500 pounds.





# Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV)

Excerpt From The Presidential Memorandum--Federal Fleet Performance: "Alternative fueled vehicle" means an alternative fuel vehicle as defined by Executive Order 13514 and an alternative fueled vehicle as defined by 42 U.S.C. 13211(3), including a "new qualified fuel cell motor vehicle" as defined in 26 U.S.C. 30B(b)(3) and a "new qualified hybrid motor vehicle" as defined in 26 U.S.C. 30B(d)(3)."



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# Low Greenhouse Gas (LGHG) Vehicle

Each model year, EPA evaluates the GHG emissions performance of the light-duty (LD) fleet to determine the maximum allowable GHG emissions level to be designated a low GHG-emitting vehicle.

EISA 141 compliance levels are based on specific CO<sub>2</sub> gram/mile maximum emissions levels. The CO<sub>2</sub> emissions level threshold for any given model year will be determined by estimating the level needed to designate approximately 25% of cars and 25% of LD trucks and medium-duty passenger vehicles (MDPVs) as EISA 141 compliant.

EPA lists the GHG emissions performance for each light-duty motor vehicle model manufactured for sale in the U.S. in its Green Vehicle Guide. [www.epa.gov/greenvehicles](http://www.epa.gov/greenvehicles).



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# Hybrid Electric Vehicle (HEV)

Hybrid electric vehicle (HEV) means a motor vehicle which draws propulsion energy from onboard sources of stored energy that are both an internal combustion engine or heat engine using consumable fuel, and a rechargeable energy storage system such as a battery, capacitor, hydraulic accumulator, or flywheel, where recharge energy for the energy storage system comes solely from sources on board the vehicle.

[\(read more\)](#)



# Dedicated Alternative Fuel Vehicle

42 U.S.C. 13211(6)

The term “dedicated vehicle” means—

(A) A dedicated automobile, as such term is defined in section 32901 (a)(7) of title 49:

*“dedicated automobile” means an automobile that operates only on alternative fuel.”*

or

(B) A motor vehicle, other than an automobile, that operates solely on alternative fuel.

See: <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/13211>



# Dual-Fuel Vehicle

42 U.S.C. 13211(8)

The term “dual fueled vehicle” means—

(A) A dual fueled automobile, as such term is defined in section 32901 (a)(8) of title 49;

or

(B) A motor vehicle, other than an automobile, that is capable of operating on alternative fuel and is capable of operating on gasoline or diesel fuel.

See: <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/13211>





# Qualified Hybrid Motor Vehicle

42 U.S.C. 13211(3)(B)(iii)

A new qualified hybrid motor vehicle as defined in section 30B(d)(3) of title 26:

*The term “new qualified hybrid motor vehicle” means a motor vehicle which draws propulsion energy from onboard sources of stored energy which are both—*

- (I) an internal combustion or heat engine using consumable fuel, and*
- (II) a rechargeable energy storage system,*

*Which...has received a certificate of conformity under the Clean Air Act and meets or exceeds the equivalent qualifying California low emission vehicle standard ...of the Clean Air Act for that make and model year, and emission standard established in regulations prescribed by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency ...”*

See: <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/13211>



Go Back

# Advanced Lean Burn Technology Motor Vehicle

42 U.S.C. 13211(3)(B)(ii)

A new advanced lean burn technology motor vehicle as defined in section 30B(c)(3) of title 26:

*A “new advanced lean burn technology motor vehicle” means a passenger automobile or a light truck—*

*(A) with an internal combustion engine which—*

*(i) is designed to operate primarily using more air than is necessary for complete combustion of the fuel,*

*(ii) incorporates direct injection,*

*(iii) achieves at least 125 percent of the 2002 model year city fuel economy,*

*(iv) for 2004 and later model vehicles, has received a certificate that such vehicle meets or exceeds emission standard established in regulations prescribed by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency ...*



**Go Back**

See: <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/13211>

# Qualified fuel cell motor vehicle

42 U.S.C. 13211(3)(B)(i)

A new qualified fuel cell motor vehicle as defined in section 30B(b)(3) of title 26:

*“The term “new qualified fuel cell motor vehicle” means a motor vehicle—  
(A) which is propelled by power derived from 1 or more cells which convert chemical energy directly into electricity by combining oxygen with hydrogen fuel which is stored on board the vehicle in any form and may or may not require reformation prior to use,  
(B) which, in the case of a passenger automobile or light truck, has received on or after the date of the enactment of this section a certificate that such vehicle meets or exceeds ...emission level established in regulations prescribed by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency ...”*

See: <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/13211>



[Go Back](#)

# Functional Needs Exemption

## EISA Functional Needs Exemption

The requirements to purchase low GHG-emitting vehicles “shall not apply...if the head of the agency certifies in writing, in a separate certification for each individual vehicle purchased,...that no low greenhouse gas emitting vehicle is available to meet the functional needs of the agency and details in writing the functional needs that could not be met with a low greenhouse gas emitting vehicle.



[\(read more\)](#)

# Alternative Measures Statement

## EISA Alternative Measures Statement

The requirement to purchase low GHG-emitting vehicles “shall not apply...if the head of the agency certifies in writing, in a separate certification for each individual vehicle purchased...that the agency has taken specific more cost-effective measures to reduce petroleum consumption that (I) have reduced a measured and verified quantity of greenhouse gas emissions equal to or greater than the quantity of greenhouse gas reductions that would have been achieved through acquisition of a low greenhouse gas emitting vehicle over the lifetime of the vehicle; or (II) will reduce each year a measured and verifiable quantity of greenhouse gas emissions equal to or greater than the quantity of greenhouse gas reductions that would have been achieved each year through the acquisition of a low greenhouse gas emitting vehicle.”



[\(read more\)](#)

# The Very End

